

(2) Harry Wu, a 58-year-old American citizen, was traveling on a valid United States passport and a valid visa issued by the Chinese authorities;

(3) the Chinese Foreign Ministry notified the United States Embassy in Beijing of Harry Wu's detention on Friday, June 23;

(4) the United States Embassy in Beijing approached the Chinese Foreign Ministry on Monday, June 26, to issue an official demarche for the detention of an American citizen;

(5) the terms of the United States-People's Republic of China Consular Convention on February 19, 1982, require that United States Government officials shall be accorded access to a detained American citizen as soon as possible, but not more than 48 hours after the United States has been notified of such detention;

(6) on June 28, the highest ranking representative of the People's Republic of China in the United States refused to offer the United States Government any information on Harry Wu's whereabouts or the charges brought against him;

(7) by denying consular officials access to Harry Wu, the Government of the People's Republic of China violated the terms of its Consular Convention;

(8) on July 8, the People's Republic of China formally charged Harry Wu, with espionage, which is a capital crime;

(9) Harry Wu, who was born in China, has already spent 19 years in Chinese prisons;

(10) Harry Wu has dedicated his life to the betterment of the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China;

(11) Harry Wu first detailed to the United States Congress the practice of using prison labor to produce products for export from China to other countries;

(12) Harry Wu testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on May 4, 1995, informing the Committee, the Senate, and the American people about human rights abuses in Chinese prisons;

(13) on June 2, 1995, the President of the United States announced his determination that further extension of the waiver authority granted by section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618; 88 Stat. 1978), also known as "Jackson-Vanik", will substantially promote freedom of emigration from the People's Republic of China;

(14) this waiver authority will allow the People's Republic of China to receive the lowest tariff rates possible, also known as Most-Favored-Nation trading status, for a period of 12 months beginning on July 4, 1995;

(15) the Chinese government and people benefit substantially from the continuation of such trading benefits;

(b) The Senate condemns the arrest of Harry Wu, urges his immediate return, and expresses deep concern for his well being.

(c) It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the People's Republic of China must comply with its commitments under the United States-People's Republic of China Consular Convention of February 19, 1982;

(2) the President of the United States should use every diplomatic means available to ensure Harry Wu's safe and expeditious return to the United States;

(3) United States citizens who are participants in the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women should strongly urge the release of Harry Wu at every appropriate public and private opportunity.

#### HUTCHISON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2033

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. COATS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. KEMPTHORNE,

Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. DEWINE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 908, supra, as follows:

On page 91, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following new section:

#### SEC. 319. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED NATIONS FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN BEIJING, CHINA.

It is the Sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, should promote a representative American perspective on issues of equality, peace, and development; and

(2) in the event the United States sends a delegation to the Conference, the United States delegation should use the voice and vote of the United States—

(A) to ensure that the biological and social activity of motherhood is recognized as a valuable and worthwhile endeavor that should in no way, in its form or actions, be demeaned by society or by the state;

(B) to ensure that the traditional family is upheld as the fundamental unit of society upon which healthy cultures are built and, therefore, receives esteem and protection by society and the state; and

(C) to define or agree with any definitions that define gender as the biological classification of male and female, which are the two sexes of the human being.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Monday, July 31, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on Medicare fraud and abuse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### THE SITUATION ON CYPRUS

• Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the fall of communism and the reunification of Europe makes it easy to forget that there is still one country in the world that remains artificially divided. I am speaking of Cyprus, which has been divided since 1974, when the Turkish military intervened on the island to stop a bloody coup that was threatening to become an all-out attack against the smaller Turkish Cypriot community there.

There is now some movement in the effort to find a solution to the Cyprus issue that has lingered for so long; longer, in fact, than the 21 years which have passed since the Turkish military action. The truth is that the physical partition of the island was the logical result of the de facto partition that occurred in the early 1960's, when Greek Cypriot extremists began a campaign to drive the Turkish Cypriots off the island forever. That is why U.N. peacekeepers have been on Cyprus since 1963—more than a decade prior to the intervention of 1974.

Brian Crozier, a contributing editor at the National Review, has recently

written an article for the magazine entitled "The Forgotten Republic," which provides an excellent review of the situation on Cyprus. I commend it to anyone interested in Cyprus, and submit it for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the National Review, June 12, 1995]

#### THE FORGOTTEN REPUBLIC

(By Brian Crozier)

Lidice is remembered with sorrow and anger: the Czech village razed by the Nazis, its inhabitants massacred. I was unaware of the similar fate of Sandallar and Attilar, in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

There is not much to see: a few burnt-out houses, and two simple monuments to the inhabitants. The dead at Sandallar numbered 89, including some old people and a baby of four months. The toll at Attilar was 37, including two babies, in 16 days old, the other 15 months.

The Greeks who carried out the massacres included a few uniformed members of the National Guard, armed with machine-guns, and civilians who knew their victims and called them out by name to meet their fate.

The date is important. The deeds were done on August 14, 1974, less than a month after a Turkish force of six thousand troops and forty tanks had landed near Kyrenia. Was it an invasion? Or a rescue operation? Or, more neutrally, just a landing? It all depends on who you are, and where you stand.

A backward look is necessary. This was not my first visit to this beautiful Mediterranean island, only 40 miles from Turkey (and 560 miles from Greece). I had gone there 39 years ago, when the Greek Cypriot terrorist movement, EOKA, led by a political bandit called George Grivas, was in full swing. Grivas had one simple aim: Enosis, or union with Greece.

At that time, in 1956, Cyprus was still a British colony, and Britain was not eager to hang onto it. The dismantling of the British Empire was already well under way, but Cyprus was a tough case with some 100,000 Turkish Cypriots, scattered in vulnerable enclaves, and perhaps five times as many Greeks.

EOKA's initials were designed to confuse: they stood for National Organization for the Cyprus Struggle, but meant in reality, "for Greek Cypriots and union with Greece." There was no room in EOKA for Cypriots of Turkish origin.

Cyprus, indeed, was a fully qualified member of the New World Disorder before History began again after the collapse of the Soviet system. Cyprus reminds me of Ireland: two ethnic and religious communities living on the same island, the majority wanting to control the minority, and the minority looking to a nearby ancestral homeland for protection.

During the EOKA terror campaign (1955-58) hundreds of Turks were killed and more than 30 villages destroyed (logically, one might say, since Grivas was committed to eliminating all "traitors," defined as opponents of Enosis).

The British achieved their aim of getting out of Cyprus in 1959 after meetings with the Greek and Turkish governments, which resulted in the London-Zurich Agreements, specifying that the two Cypriot communities would be the founding partners of the forthcoming republic. As for Enosis, it was outlawed; and so, to be fair, was Taksim (partition); which is what the Turks wanted.

The new Republic that emerged in 1960 was, however, virtually stillborn. The president, the Greek Orthodox Archbishop Makarios, is often described as a "moderate," but the facts are otherwise. He gave

the Interior Ministry to a known EOKA killer, Polycarpus Yorgadjis, and similar appointments followed. At the end of 1963, he moved closer to the Grivas model, unleashing a secretly trained army of Greek and Greek Cypriot irregulars against the Turkish community. The Turks hit back, reportedly with arms from Turkey.

Makarios declared the Agreements null and void and expelled Turkish members of his government. By late 1963, the small British peace force was out of its depth, and in mid February 1964, Britain referred the Cyprus problem to the U.N. Security Council. The outcome was another set of initials: UNFICYP, or the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus. It came in 1964 and is still there, more than thirty years on. Before flying from London to Kyrenia this time, I watched a relevant installment of a documentary television series titled A "Soldier's Peace," in which the Canadian Major-General Lewis MacKenzie summed up the decades of U.N. peace-keeping in a telling phrase: "It fails even when it succeeds."

The long-drawn-out conflict came to a climax on July 15, 1974, when an ex-EOKA terrorist named Nicos Sampson, with the backing of the Colonels' regime then in power in Greece, overthrew Archbishop Makarios and took over. But not for long. There was an element of farce in Sampson's coup, which put him in power for not quite a week—one of the shortest-lived takeovers in history. Within days (on July 23) the Greek Colonels decided, after seven years in power, to hand the country over to civilian politicians.

There was, however, drama as well as farce, for the Turkish military landing had started on July 20. Of the questions I put to President Rauf Denktash on my recent visit, the key one, to me, was whether the Turkish government had decided unilaterally to intervene, or whether he had asked the Turks to come in. His reply was frank. He had been in constant touch with the then premier of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, and had pleaded with him to rescue the heavily out-numbered Turkish minority.

The Turkish operation was followed by a massive transfer of populations, obligatory for the Greeks in the north, voluntary for the Turks from the south, in fear of a Greek backlash.

Another glance backward. On my visit in 1956, Denktash had called to see me at my hotel in Nicosia. Denktash has not changed very much—a short, now even broader man of 71. Like his counterpart in southern Cyprus, Glavcos Clerides, he is a London-trained lawyer, and his exposition of the long crisis and his efforts to solve it was admirably judicious.

The little Republic needs Denktash, but came close to losing him in the first round of the presidential election this April 16, when he won only 40 per cent of the vote, with his right-wing rival Dervis Eroglu, close behind. But in the run-off on the 22nd, he won a fifth term with 62 per cent.

Meanwhile, back in 1975, the Denktash government, under Turkey's protection, proclaimed a Turkish Cypriot Federated State on February 13. Initially, Denktash did not seek international recognition. His aim was to negotiate a deal with his Greek Cypriot opposite number, Acting President Clerides, for a partition of the island into two separate, but federally linked, entities.

That was twenty years ago, and the deadlock has been frozen ever since. Clerides and his advisors were not interested in Denktash's federal fantasy, as they saw it. There seemed only one way out, and Rauf Denktash took it in 1983. He dropped the federal initiative and, on November 15, proclaimed the independence of his enclave, under the name of "the Turkish Republic of

Northern Cyprus." Three days later, on the initiative of the (Greek) Republic of Cyprus, the UN Security Council voted for non-recognition of the Northern Republic.

And there, you might think, the matter rests; except that it does not, and should not. Life in the unrecognized republic is at least peaceful, but not as comfortable as it might be. The Greek Cypriots see to that, by cutting off gas and electricity daily, although the Turkish northerners hope to have enough supplies of their own before long. Inflation is running at 200 percent, and life without Turkish handouts would be grimmer still. The Greek government tried to block a mainland-Turkish move for a customs deal with the European Union, but eventually lifted its veto.

In southern Cyprus, meanwhile, there are worrying signs. For months past, a Russian-mafia and ex-KGB presence has been building up there; there is a massive arms build-up as well (\$2 million worth a day, according to northern sources), including equipment from the former Warsaw Pact as well as from NATO via Greece. There are also reliable reports on a still more sinister development, with the training of anti-Turkish, Leninist terrorists of the PKK (Kurdish People's Party) in the south.

Meanwhile, Turkey's military presence in the north has officially grown from 6,000 to 30,000. Unconfirmed whispers put the total at closer to 130,000. Reminder: Greece and Turkey are both members of NATO. In February 1975, the U.S. Congress imposed an arms embargo on Turkey; in retaliation, Turkey closed 25 U.S. defense installations. President Gerald Ford partially lifted the embargo in October 1975 and under a new agreement, the following year, Turkey took control of the installations and received substantial grants and credits from the United States.

Time to declare? In my view, the Turkish intervention of 1974 was not an invasion, as widely accepted, but a morally justified rescue operation. I understand the Greek ancestral memories of Ottoman oppression, but I do not think they justify Greek Cypriot repression of the peaceful Turkic minority. I regret the Greek rejection of a federal solution, which alone makes sense to me. Still more do I regret the international failure to recognize the independence of northern Cyprus. As it happens, talks on ways to reunite Cyprus, sponsored by the U.S. and Britain, opened in London on May 20. This encourages me (but only just) to end on a note of hope, though not of optimism.●

#### THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBERT BROS., INC.

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor one of Connecticut's oldest businesses which will be celebrating its 100th anniversary this year: Albert Bros., Inc. In 1891, Nathan and Lewis Albert came to Waterbury, Ct from their native home of Vilna, Lithuania. Traveling by horse and wagon through Connecticut, Nathan and Lewis Albert began their livelihood by selling tin goods and buying scrap metal. In 1895, with the opening of their own scrap yard, Albert Bros., Inc. began.

The Albert brothers moved the location of their business several times, finally settling on Judd Street in 1917. One year later, Lewis left the company to manage his own coal and oil business. Spending over 50 years on Judd

Street, the company survived the Great Depression and a flood in 1955 and continued to prosper at that location for over three decades. In 1971, the company outgrew the Judd Street location and moved to its present location on East Aurora Street.

In the 1980's, Albert Bros., Inc. welcomed the fourth generation of Albert's into the business. With this came yet another prosperous expansion for the company.

Currently, Albert Bros., Inc. is one of the largest scrap metal recyclers/processors in New England, operating on both a national and an international level. Albert Bros. has received numerous awards for the quality of its processed scrap, and a variety of awards from the State of Connecticut for its excellence in workplace safety. The success of Albert Bros. can be seen by recognizing its commitment to the people.

Therefore, in this year of the 100th anniversary of Albert Bros., Inc., I wish to commend the company for their hard work and dedication.●

#### BEATRICE KAHAN

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to remember a woman who spent her life striving to improve her community, Beatrice Kahan of Kalkaska. She passed away earlier this month.

A long time resident of Kalkaska, Beatrice Kahan held many public positions. For her many contributions to the community she was selected as the Kalkaska Citizen of the Year and was recognized as one of the top 10 Women of the Year by the Zonta Club of Michigan.

Beatrice Kahan served on the Kalkaska Village Council, the Cosmetology Board, the Probate Court Advisory Commission, the Trout Memorial Board, and acted as president of the Kalkaska Chamber of Commerce. Her contributions to the community include spearheading the effort to build sewers in Kalkaska, founding the International Dog Races, restoring the downtown Kalkaska Trout Memorial, and identifying problems of elderly abuse.

Mr. President, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to Beatrice Kahan, a caring educator who established the K-College of Cosmetology in Kalkaska and Traverse City. Many of her former students remember her as the person who gave their lives direction and the skills they needed to compete in the marketplace. She will be remembered warmly by her family, friends, and the entire community.●

#### BEN ALEXANDER: I'LL BE LOST WITHOUT HIM

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, one of the greatest joys of being a U.S. Senator is the opportunity to work with the brightest, most talented young people in the country. Inevitably, it is